The senior editor of the Union has capped the climax of his fatulty and inconsistency in his article of yesterday, on the proclamation of

We like to exhibit full length portraits of our

see around us some evidences of a better state of feeling, and a more conciliatory policy on the part of our Northern countrymen. The Wilmot part of our Northern countrymen. The Wilmot Proviso is prostrated in the Territories of New Mexico and Utah, after a tremendous excitement of three years. The 'Free-soil encroachment' is thus arrested. California, it is true, is admitted by Congress into the Union, and with a con-stitution inhibiting slavery; but it is California herself, not Congress, who has a lopted it-she, that has the same right to determine her own destiny for herself, as Missouri enjoyed in 1820, as several of the sovereign States have since ex-erted, and as Utah and New Mexico will possess when they pass from the chrysalis condi tion into the organization of a State gover ment. The present day, too, is marked another movement in favor of the South-in the fugitive bill, which promises to be so stringent and effectual in its provisions, that the Aboli nists are already raising the cry of 'repeal.'

We will not criticise, however, all the posiwe entertain a sincere regard. But we cannot propose to the people of Georgia. He talks of turning to her territorial condition? The Constitution forbids it; for California is as much a sovereign State of this Union now as Georgia of the Constitution gu rds her rights. Is he for destroying the great principle of non-interven-tion, which prostrates the Wilmot Proviso, and for running the Mis-ouri boundary line across their Territories? Would it be more consistent with the Constitution, or would it be practicable The Southern organ, as its friends affect to call it, assumes to speak for the South. It takes

for granted that Georgia will rush to the stand-

ard of the Governor. It goes so far as to pro-nounce oracularly that all the slaveholding States

will "unite with Georgia." We have strong doubts about the truth of all these statements. The Georgia convention will meet. That distinguished State will pass through a severe or-deal and violent struggle. But we are advised that a majority of friends to the Union will be sent to the convention, And who believes that the Southern States (one only perhaps excepted) would fall into the furious footsteps of the ultraists? One State certainly will not, unless we are grossly deceived -and she has always be palance-wheel of the South, if not of the Union She wise in her course moderate vet firm in her counsels, has not ingrafted in her the categories of her opposition.

Or, are we to understand that the convention

of Georgia is to recommend a Southern Con vention to carry out the doctrines of secessi and disunion, and establish a Southern confed

racy upon the ruins of the Union?

Let us venture, with all possible respect, eall the attention of our readers to another remarkable period of American history. The mo remarkable crisis which we have ever seen, except the one we have just passed, arose out of similar elements, and tended to the same results. May we take the liberty of showing in what spirit we treated that question thirty years ago and how, notwithstanding our strong in pres sions of a violated Constitution, we imitated th course which Mr. Jefferson pursued in 1799, and also in the same memorable period of the Missouri controversy? With this view, we venture to lay before our readers the following extrac from a long editorial which we prepared for the Richmond Enquirer of March 7, 1820. declaration about Texas (which was made thirty

years ago) is amusing enough. Now, after reading these extracts, will any man believe that we would not eagerly hav caught at non-intervention at that day, which now prevails in our new Territories, in preference to the Missouri Compromise?

"MISSOURI QUESTION SETTLED .- Strip Compromise of all its glosses and pretexts, and what is it? We do not address ourselves to the race of quibblers and sophists, but to men plain common sense. What is this Compromi Missouri was called upon, when she knocked a the doors of Congress, to pay the price of her admission; and this price was to strip herself of a portion of her sovereign rights: the right of choosing the fundamental rules by which she would be governed, and of changing those rules whenever the interest of her people should require the change. If this iniquitous demand is not to be obtained, what is required of Congress next? That they should make a similar surrender for all those who may hereafter inhabit a much larger gress should forever take from them the gress should forever take from them the privilege of self-government, under the pretence that it is a "needful regulation' for a country in which not a single human being exists that is subject to the laws of the United States!"

"It has indeed been contended that the word forever' imports only a few years-so long only as any part of this territory remains under the territorial grade of government; and that it is not meant to restrict the territory, when it throws off the chrysallis shape to assume that, of a State. Those who are the authors of this Compromise will best know its intention. We confess we do will best know its intention. We confess we do not admire the language in which it is couched. Why that expressive word "forever?" Why it from the ordinance of '87, if it be not i to pursue the precedent set in the northwestern territory, and to subject the future States across the Mississippi to the same terms which have been dictated to Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois? Have we not even heard some of the Eastern friends of the Compromise speak of it as a 'com-pact;' and this section of it as the article of the Do not they consider it in the light of a compact, as binding forecer upon that region, whether in the shape of a territory or of a State. Every Southern representative who voted for this bill was bound, under this view of it, to disclaim such an interpretation, lest it be hereafter said that it binds himself. However, he has not the power to bind up the hands of his successors, or to barter away the sovereign rights of future States. If, in fact, it were only meant to restrict them as a territory, why employ this word 'for-ever?' Why, if it did incautiously creep into the bill, was it not deliberately stricken out? Why was it not decled, carefully and expressly stipulated that the restriction was confined to the territories? Yet no motion to this effect is recollected, except only one of Mr. Eaton's in the Senate, which was not acted on, because it was pronoun-

ced to be out of order.

" But if this bill carries this feature with it-if

which have been applied to Missouri.

the Congress of the United States
the Congress of the United States
can we object to the latitudinous sense which the
Supreme Court have given to the synonymous
word 'needful?' How can the friends of a limited

canals?
"We cannot compromise with the Constitution. Under that Constitution as it now stands,
no such measure as this ought to be adopted. "Say, however, that the Constitution permits what shall we say to its expediency?

"But the deed is done. The treaty is signed, sealed, and delivered. The compromise which sealed, this city and this Commonwealth into opponents, even when pencilled by themselves.
We therefore insert all the article that follows in the Union the proclamation:

"We frankly say, at once, that the fanatics of the land, so long as it remains a law."

We know to it though on the compromise which the compromise which is calculated. The compromise which is calculated. The compromise which is calculated that compromise which is calculated. The compromise which is calculated to the calculated that calculated the calculated that the calculated that calculated the calculated that calcul "We frankly say, at once, that the fanatics of the North have made the most unjustifiable aggressions upon the rights of the South; but we cannot believe that the great body of the Northern community are lending all their force, and aiming with all their might at "the consummation of one object—the abolition of slavery." If such were our own convictions, we should not censure Gov. Towns for the complaints which he is urging and the course which he is pursuing. But we cannot subscribe to the accuracy of his statements. On the contrary, we see around us some evidences of a better state. one pleasurable emotion—that the high-minded citizens of Missouri have succeeded in their wishes, and are about to enter the Union 'unshorn ing with the original States.

*They owe it to themselves to keep their eye firmly fixed on Texas. If we are cooped up the North, we must have elbow room to

Now in reference to the denial that "the great body of the North are leading all their force, and aiming with all their might at the consumation of one object-the abolition of slavery"-a denial made by the Union of what was not asserted in the Proclamation-we present certain evi- while on her door-step there sat a squalid child dence to the South, to which we call the most of ignorance and poverty, "Madam, the heathen serious attention.

But three days ago, after all the pretended Compromise bills had been passed, and after tions of Governor Towns, for whose character the Union and Intelligencer and all the little organs of the spoliation had proclaimed the end "redressing wrongs and avoiding dangers." In and affection, Mr. Preston King made a motion what form? Does he insist upon California rerules to offer a bill to abolish slavery in this tion. From the various published accounts we District. The yeas and nays were called, and have selected that which appears most candid Will he propose to rescind the boun- fifty two Northern members in a thin house answered in the affirmative. We are assured by that of the principal or proprietor, (for that we a most intelligent member of Congress who was believe is the right word,) of the institution, bers leaving the Hall, the moment the yeas and record. He also told us, that from the thinness of the House many notorious Free-soilers were and such startling inferences are also associated absent. He looked over the schedule of members and designated twenty nine more Northern members that had left the House, or were previously absent, whose votes are invariably given n favor of that proposition. This make eighty one Northern votes in the House, now in favor of abolishing slavery in this District. And eighty from all the new territory, and from a large part of Texas besides, down as low as 32 degrees!

will, by the next census and apportionment, put out among the bushes for some days it is only another of the countless cases of the folly of trying to appease aggression by concession, or arresting pursuit by retreat. The Shotwell's orders; and that she could only proeditor of the Union asks in what form the Gov-duce certificates or otherwise remember or acernor of Georgia expects wrongs to be redressed, and dangers to be avoided. The Union says, "Does he insist upon California returning to her territorial condition ! The Constitution forbids it: for California is as much a sovereign on what we consider good authority, that during State of this Union now, as Georgia herself ._ the last three years, or rather more, about one Will he propose to rescind the boundaries of Texas? There, too, the flaming sword of the Constitution guards her rights."

To talk now of the flaming sword of Constitution as guarding any rights, is ridicuous fustian and twaddle. But if the flaming sword of the Constitution guards the boundaries of Texas now, or as Congress proposes to make them, did not the same sword guard them before? And if, notwithstanding this flaming sword, Congress can offer a Southern State ten mil ions to abandon her sovereignty and territory, in a vast region, cannot the same agent be applied to California? Is the title of California down to 23 deg. any better than that of tion is correct, and if as sworn to buy out the soil and sovereignty of Southern States to make Free-soil States, it can be taught to buy out the usurped jurisdiction of Free-soil States to restore the rights of Southern States. And that we trust and believe the South will make a sine qua non. The Union is "advised" that a majority of "friends of the Union," by which it means submissionists, will be sent to the Georgia Convention. Yes, and we believe the Union was also advised that the convention instead of a conjunction disjunctive! We suppose the advice is about as important in one case as in the other. But the Union concludes with the most striking case of argumentative suicide we have ever witnessed. It cites the Missouri Controversy, when there was a territory in dispute, extending from latitude 29 to 49 deg. It was finally adjusted, by dividing it between the North and South, by running the line from the Mississippi river westward, along the northern boundary of Missouri at 40.30, and westward of that, 36.30 to the Rocky mountains-making an average of 38.30, and although giving the South less territory than the North, yet giving the South the mouth of was opposed by the Southern delegation in Congress almost en masse. And it was opposed by the editor of the Union, then of the Richit be a part of the system to call upon a future mond Enquirer—and denounced as aggressive congress to extend the restriction to States north towards the South! Yet now he has the unparalleled infatuation to parade his opposition

If it be, and if stitutions than that. And he used and be- doom, such as is said to have more than once trayed the confidence of the South, acquired by that early defence of her rights, to divide and distract her conneils, and to assail those of

> We are glad that the Union has referred to the Southern sentiment and conduct of 1822 .justment with the late outrage and fraud.

"Of two such lessons why forget The nobler and the manlier one.

The Working of the Social Institutions of the North.

The New York papers contain some curious evelations of discoveries, recently made in the management of a Foundling Asylum, in the course of which much light is let in (incidentally) on the moral condition of that community. The establishment referred to is but one of many which the necessities of that city demand—and this city on the Syracuse nominations. The the suspicion of foul play to the little victims ultras delight to play into each others hands. of the sins of others, in order to increase the number of entries there-has alone induced this expose of the purposes for which such houses are established, the demand for which more than equals the supply.

Cannot the philanthropists of the North, who profitable employment in abolishing this slavery John Van Buren was the principal figurante. nearer home-of the worst kind, slavery to sin-whose "wages is death?"

As JOHN RANDOLPH once told the pious lady who sought his aid in evangelizing the heathen, is at your door!"

From the Commercial Advertiser we take the following:

THE DEVELOPEMENTS AT MORRISIANA .- The account published in the supplement accomof agitation, of aggression, and the return of love panying to-day's paper of the mode of disposing of the bodies of dead children at the "Infan Asylum," near the railroad depot at Harlem will naturally excite a wide and deep indigna and most authentic. It is supported, indeed, by present, that he saw numbers of Northern mem- maiden lady of advanced years, Miss Mary Shotwell. Yet this bare statement of facts we have nays were demanded, to evade the vote and the perused with acutest pain, and can scarcely trust with these acci ental and partial disclosures that we are embarrassed with the task of condensing and arranging the thoughts that crowd

we discard entirely the exaggerated accounts published in some of the papers, and the following facts remain:—that the asylum was formerly at Fordham, but became so unpopular, from the offensive and indecent method of interment, that one members are a decided majority of the its removal was made necessary; that deaths North, which has one hundred and forty two were so frequent, and the mode of interment so members in the present House. And yet this vote was given a few days after the passage of bodies were found buried in a certain lot at the neasures, the avowed, the known, the inevitable depth of only six inches; that certificates of the design and effect of which are to exclude slavery deaths of seven were produced, four of which were signed on the day of the inquest by Miss Shotwell herself; that the number of infants or The districts represented by the members twelve; that before their interment in the lot, thus voting, and ready to vote when present, which was done in the night time, they were send, perhaps, a majority of the members to the them, by Miss Shotwell, was to "bury them next Congress. So that the result of the system, ironically called a Compromise, is already years and a half that Miss Shotwell has carried s palpable a failure in conciliation, as it is a on this asylum "a great many children have fraud in reference to the rights of the South.—
[these last facts being stated by a female resid-If it had satisfied the North it ought not to have ing in the asylum, who also testified that Miss memory;] that Miss Shotwell herself giving the testimony, the children were laid in the bush and subsequently "buried lightly" by Miss count for seven out of the eight children whose odies were found.

We know none of the parties in the affair, and shall deal only with the general facts. It is proper to add, however, that we have been info hundred and forty or fifty infant children have been received into Miss Shotwell's asylum; that all or the great majority of such children are illeg-itimate, and are placed there either by private individuals, or by the Alms House authorities; tha! the ten Governors, however, have, since they took charge of the department, sent not more than from fifteen to twenty to Miss Shotwell's care, and those only either by the request of the parties answerable for their support, or because of the scarcity of nurses; that Mr. Leonard patronized the asylum rather extensively, having great confidence in the benevolence of the lady that the support of many of those privately taken there was commuted for; and finally, which is an important fact, that the earliest age at which they should leave the "asylum" is seven years. If in this particular our informa-Texas up to 42? And if this Government may jury, there are now but twelve children in the institution, which has existed only between three and four years, the question naturally arises, what has become of the hundred and ten or twenty

that were received into the establishment. We understand also that this asylum is entire ly a private institution; that the profits accruing from this commutation for the support of infants go to Miss Shotwell. Now we think it only instice to that lady, and to the community large, that the most searching scrutiny be made into the entire management of the asylum, from the first hour that an infant child was received within its walls up to the present time. Where would not be called at all; because the law, as are the records of their entrance? By whom was alleged, contained a conjunction copulative, were they brought? How long did each live after it was received? How much was paid with each, or during its life? Where have they all been buried? These and many kindred questions will naturally arise, and should be fully answered. When public decency and common humanity are so violently outraged-when helpless is fants, received within the shelter of an "associa tion" and an "asylum," are buried "anywhere, as though they were dogs or vermin, and not feelings of the e who can be so unfeeling to their species. And further, if we are to have private oundling hospitals, with private management

sight, let us know it and look the fact in the face.

And here we have touched a question of immense moment-one for the introduction of which we have long desired an opportunity. that river, the greater part of its course, and The management of such an institution as that the finest part of the land. Yet this adjustment under notice ought never to be in private hands. whatever sweet aroma of reputed benevolence may surround its proprietor or principal, or how ever imposing its title may be made by the addition of the words "association" and asylum. mond Enquirer-and denounced as aggressive Let us look honestly at the matter. The "asylum" at Morrisiana is open to all infants who parents or putative parents will convey them there and pay for their board. No questions are "But admit these impressions to be erroneous to that very measure, in the very column in sked, we presume; but the money is paid, the child, nameless and cast away, is put with others confessed, the avowed, the boasted object of equally children of shame, and the parents walk formable to the Constitution? Is this restriction a 'needful regulation?' Is it needful, when six Which is, divestiture of the South, of every Territories have existed without it? Is it needful, every of the vast new territory—a terri Territories have existed without it? Is it needful, when north of 36; there is not a human being subject to the laws of the United States? Is it in whose climate is more favorable to her in a neighboring lot, or meets a more revolting

And what knows the public of all this? Noth ing. Nearly fifty illegitimate children per week in addition to those at the Alms House, put se her patriots whose only sin was, that they displayed the spirit of their fathers in the Missouri manity? Is it morality? Is it decency? The answer we need not give. It is not benevo-lence. It is but the semblance of it. It is con-cealing the crimes of both sexes, and making a We appeal to it likewise. We call upon the South to compare, or rather to contrast that adsults that adsults the compare, or rather to contrast that adsults the contrast that adsults the compare, or rather to contrast that adsults the contrast that ads and their demoralizing influence will be felt in all directions. What but the deleterious effect of seeing shame thus triumph over parental sympathies, could have so far blunted any woman's feelings to even cold clay of a dead child, as the testimoney in this case shows? No, if such asylums must be, let them feel the restraint of popular, public observation, for many reasons
—one of which is that the managers of them may not thus have their natural feelings be

The Washington Southern Press copies with evident pleasure the remarks of the Post of The Post's efforts to create renewed dissension is heartily seconded by the Press. Why, really, we shall have the Tribune and the Charlesto Mercury cheek by jowl next. The thing is be coming transparent.-New York Globe.

This is the coolest specimen yet, from a pres that supports the nominees of the Syracuse are "compassing sea and land to make one prose- convention, of whom a majority are avowed lyte" to their abolition doctrines-find more Van Buren Free-soilers-a convention where

PROCLAMATION FROM THE GOVERNOR OF MIS ISSIPPL—The Natchez Free Trader states that telegraphic despatch has been received in that ity from Vicksburg, announcing that Governor Quitman was in the act of writing his proclamation to convene the Legislature by the 20th October next.

The South is preparing to move

It is reported that Gov. QUITMAN will call the egislature of Mississippi together; and on nother column will be found a call upon Gov. COLLIER, of Alabama, to do the same thing, to which are affixed the names of gentlemen of character and distinction in that State.

MORE "PATRIOTIC REJOICINGS."-In Boston, on Saturday last, a national salute of one hunired guns was fired on behalf of both political parties, in celebration of the passage of the Adustment.

The following is an extract of a letter reeived at Savannah, written from one of the sea slands dated 17th instant :

"The 'rust' has eat off our cotton crop fully ne-third, if not a half, and I hear of it on all he neighboring Islands, and of its being on land that at no time previous has ever shown it

POPULATION OF GERGETOWN.-By a statement in the Georgetown (D. C.) Advocate, we learn that the population of Georgetown is 7,957. At the census of 1840, the population vas 7.312. Increase in the last ten years, 645.

MR. EPES SARGENT'S Song, which was udged the best by the Jenny Lind prize song committee, (although it did not get the prize,) has been beautifully set to music by Mr. W. R. children in the institution is generally about Dempster, and by him sung at one of his coucerts in New York.

THE WILL OF LOUIS PHILIPPE, Count of New lly, has just been presented for probate in Paris. It is said that the per centage coming to the State upon the division of this estate, will mount to the sum of \$2,000,000.

HENRY HARDY, Esq., late editor of the Shepherdstown (Va.) Register, and formerly assotown (D. C.) Advocate, has been appointed by the President special messenger to convey to Santa Fe a certificate copy of the New Mexico Territorial and Texas boundary bill. He started on his mission on the 11th inst.

KIDNAPPER SENTENCED .- A white man name Fay, sometime since arrested in Rockingham county, (Va.,) upon the charge of having kidcapped a negro in Rockbridge, was a few days since sentenced in the Rockbridge court to six years' confinement in the penitentiary.

FROM HAYTI .- We learn from Capt. Revans, of the barque James Hall, arrived on Saturday from Port au Prince, that the Haytien fleet sailed from that port on the 29th of August. Its destination was supposed to be a neighboring port. This fleet consisted of a sloop of war, two brigs and four schooners. The Emperor was on board the sloop.

Whistlang .- The city of Galena, Illinois, ha passed an ordinance prohibiting whistling within the city limits, on pain of a penalty not less than \$10 nor exceeding \$500.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE .-- About 7 o'clock, this morning our usually quiet city was the scene of an affair, which has caused much excitement and millions acres of land, to be apportioned by the by birth. Coming to this city, and boarding at the same house with a Mr. Skidmore, of Fredericksburg, Va., a carpenter by trade, there sprung up an acquaintance between the parties which resulted in a suspicion, on the part of Mr. Matthews, of an improper intimacy with his (Matthew's) wife, so much so as to cause some "talk" among acquaintances. This "talk" induced Mr. Skidmore, to address an explanatory letter to Mr. Matthews, the effect of which, however, added to that of several anonymous letters, was to further exasperate Mr. Matthews, who frequently intimated his desire that Mr. Skidmore's visits, and atentions, should be discontinued. From certain ircumstances, it appears Matthews was still suicious of his wife and Skidmore, and determined oon putting an end to the further intercourse. ting this morning, he called Skidmore towards him, and after some little conversation, drew a re- sengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or volver from his pocket and immediately fired four balls, two of which, took effect in the thigh and bdomen of Skidmore.
Doctors Burroughs, Blanhard, May and Stone,

were immediately in attendance, and in conjun-tion with other physicians, rendered efficient med ical service. The wound was probed, but while the ball in the thigh was easily remedied, the wound in the abdomen will likely prove fatal. At this hour (5 o'clock, p m.) Mr. Skidmore lies in a very critical state, and very little hope of his recovery is entertained by the attending physicians. His friends, who are highly respectable, have been telegraphed, and are expected to arrive to-day. In are after him, and with our efficient Captain God dard, we have little doubt of his arrest.

It is a sad affair, and what extenuating evidence fr. Matthews may adduce, is hardly known. We trust he may be able to show good grounds for his course, else that he may receive the punishment incident to a hasty and vindictive temperament.

MARRIED,
Near Shelbyville, Ky., on the 16th inst. by the
Rev. RICHARD DEZRING, Mr. JOHN MARSHALL, Editor of the Mississipian, at Jackson,
Miss., to Miss ANN P. NEWMAN, of the same
State.

CONGRESSIONAL

IN SENATE. Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1850.

A variety of private bills, resolutions, &c., were The House bill providing pensions for wounded and disabled soldiers, according to the extent of their wounds or disabled condition, was read a third time and passed.

THE GALPHIN CLAIM.

the interest paid out of the Treasury, on the Gal phin claim.

After discussion by Messrs. Badger, Clay,

FOOTE and others,
Mr. BUTLER declared his opposition to the

The act would bring the Executive Government into conflict with the Supreme Court, and no man had the right by his mere consent, to bring one branch of the Government into collission with the other. He moved to lay the bill upon the table. Agreed to, by the following vote:
Aves-Messrs. Benton, Bright, Butler, Chase

Cass, Clay, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Fremout Felch, Foote, Greene, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin Houston, Jones, Norris, Pearce, Rusk, Sebas tain, Soule, Sturgeon, Turney, Whitcomb—27.
Navs—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Baldwin,
Barnwell, Bell, Berrien, Clarke, Cooper, Davis of
Massachusetts, Dawson, Dayton, Ewing, Hunter, Mason, Morton Pratt, Seward, Smith, Spru-ance, Underwood, Wales, Walker, Winthrop, Yulee-25.

CALIFORNIA COLLECTION DISTRICT. On motion of Mr. GWIN, the bill was taken up providing certain collection districts in Califor-The question upon the engrossment was usidered, and the bill was brought again be-

fore the Senate.

Mr. HAMLIN offered an amendment confer ring upon the Secrelary of the Treasury the power to remit or modify certain fines, forfeitures, and penalties for violations of revenue laws. Agreed

Mr. GWIN moved a reconsideration of th vote by which the cities of Stockton on the San Joaquim, and Sacramento on the river of that name, were reduced from ports of enty to mere ports of delivery. Agreed to.
And Stockton and Sacramento were restored to
ports of entry as provided for in the original bill

And the bill was read a third time and passed Several bills from the House were read and re

GOLD PLACER AND GOLD MINE BULL The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill providing a superintendent and six agents for the supervision of the gold lands of California, and providing for the distribution of permits to individuals and companies for the working of the said gold lands, and prescribing the terms of such permits, and the limitations and restrictions upon

ferred.

he same. Mr. FELCH proposed an amendment as a substitute bill, which, as understood, provided for the granting of the permits proposed; but dispenses with the agents, and turns over disputes of title to permits of witnesses. Mr. Felcu spoke at some length in explanation of his amendment, his object being to get rid of the cumbrous machinery

the original bill, Mr. FREMONT exhibited the effect of this Mr. FREMONT exhibited the effect of this proposed substitute. It could only operate to throw the whole country into the utmost confusion. They who had seen the difficulty with which something like order had been procured in the mines, would appreciate the effect of an arrangement leaving the regulations of the mines nd placers to the miners themselves. Mr. EWING objected to the amendment. The

miners had now no authority to make their own laws. The creation of the State and the extension laws. The creation of the State and the extension of our laws over it superceeded them. He also hoped that the bill would be so modified as to secure a revenue from the gold lands. We had a national debt to pay, of such an amount that neither we nor our children might live to see it settled. It was therefore a duty of the Government not to waste this source of revenue, but to appropriate it to some extent to the relief of the Treasury.

Mr. CASS inquired if the senator from Ohio had expressed the opinion that we were encum-

bered with an inextinguishable national debt? Mr. EWING. We are pretty well involved in debt, and no progress is making towards the pay ent. Mr. CASS. I have heard that apprehen sed before, and have lived to

Mr. EWING. That was at a time when our

receipts were comparatively heavy, and our ex-penditures were scarely the half of fifty millions a The amendment of Mr. FELCH was rejected. entering the mines to work them shall extend to citizens of the United States, foreigners from Eu-

rope, and from the British North American pos sessions, except such as shall have been convicted Mr. PRATT thought as the bill stood, the permit enured to the perpetual occupation of it, to

an amendment securing the possessory authority of the Government. Debated by Messrs. PRATT, JEFFERSON DAVIS WALKER, and BENTON, and modified so as to give the right to the holder of a lot of ground to work

the same during the continuance of his permit and no longer. And, after an incidental discussion between Messrs. Fremont, Jefferson Davis, Gwin, and Ewing, the bill was read a third time and passed

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS. The Senate next took up the regular bill makng appropriations for the support and manageof the various Indian tribes and fragments tribes under the care of the Federal Government The amendments proposed by several senators led to a discussion of several hours, and without any decision upon the bill, the Senate at fou 'clock took a recess till six.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

And at six o'clock, they went into Executive

WEDNESDAY, September 25, 1850. The regular order of business was called for, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the bills on the Speaker's table.

The pending question was the engrossment an adeal of regret. The circumstances, as near as can be ascertained from authentic sources, are as geographical area and representation, and profollows: It seems that a Mr. Matthews, a jeweller of this city, married, in Mobile, a French lady vested in United States stocks, and the interest applied to the support and maintenance of the curable and incurable indigent insane, with cer-

tain other conditions and restrictions.

Mr. JONES moved that the bill be referred to e Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Agreed to.

The Senate bill to increase the commissariat

e army was taken up. Mr. BURT moved an additional section, au thorizing the retention, by Gen. Scott, of an "aid," holding a rank superior to that from which aids to a Major General are now allowed by law to be selected, and demanded the previous ques-

The amendment was adopted, and the bill read third time and passed.

The House bill amendatory of an act to vide for the better security of the lives of pas

in part by steam, was taken up.
Mr. McLANE moved several amendments to the bill, which were adopted, and the bill read a third time and passed. ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL

On motion, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—Mr. STRONG, of Pennsylvania in the Chair—and took up the bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending 30th June, 1851.

Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, moved to a part of the receiving that the state of the support of t

amend by providing that a portion of the app priation for repairs of barracks, &c., &c., sho be applied to improvements at the military post at Newport, Kentucky. Agreed to. Mr. MARSHALL moved an appropriation of

\$200,000 for covering an alleged deficitin the com-mutation for mileage due to the volunteers in the and Kentucky, on account of their mileage having been computed and paid by the most direct route, instead of the river route, by which they proceeded home from New Orleans.

Several amendments were proposed, most of them with a view to include the volunteers and regular troops from the other States—and involving of course a large increase of the appropriation.
A long debate ensued, in which Messrs. Man. SHALL, BURT, GORMAN, BISSELL, HALL, GREEN,

MASON, TAYLOR, CALDWELL OF Kentuky, John son of Arkansas, and others, participated.

The amendment, and all the amendments proposed to it were disagreed to by the committee. The debate having ceased in Committee in ac-ordance with the order of the House, excepting closing speech which the rules allow to the Mr. BAYLY rose and made some remarks, i

Mr. BAILI rose and made some remarks, in which he summed up the amount appropriated in the several leading bills, as they came from the Committee of Ways and Means, to be something rising \$41,000,000. This amount he said had been increased some millions more by the Senate and the House. He wished to call the attention of the House to the state of the Federal Treasury, and to say that there was no probability that th evenue would continue to yield an amount ade juste to such an enormous expenditure. The additional revenue that could be raised by tariff would be by a duty upon tea and coffee Unless we tax these, or resort to other modes of taxation, or retrench, the Government must go shrink from that duty he will be remembered as further in debt.
After he had concluded, numerous amendments

were proposed, and five minutes' speeches made thereon, pro and con, in the course of which a regular engagement of charges and counter-charges, Government, without committing treason. We is and recriminations and explanation took place between several members of the old "line" whig and democratic parties, as to which was responsible for the extent that our federal expenditures had reached. The whigs charged the throws off the supremacy of the Federal Government. democrats with the responsibility of the proposed appropriations, inasmuch as it was alleged that they had the majority in both Houses. The dethey had the majority in both Houses. The de-mocrats rejoined that their majority in the House was merely nominal—that the whigs notorious! voted in a body for all the appropriations, and fo every motion to enlarge or increase them, while the majority of the democrats always voted against all extraordinary appropriations. The charge of squandering the public lands was made by each. The following amendments were adopted by the

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for e expenditures of the visitors to West Point ademy-\$600. Agreed to.
Mr. CALDWELL of Ky., moved to appro ate \$10,000 for purchasing, walling and ditching a piece of land near the city of Mexico for a cemetry r burial place for such of the officers and soldiers f the army as were slain or died in service near that city. Agreed to.
Mr. ASHE moved that \$16,000 of the appro

priation for arsenals be applied to the completic of the arsenal at Fayetteville, N. C., according the law authorizing its construction. Agreed to Mr. NELSON moved to strike out of the bi an appropriation, \$20,000, for a national armory at "Fort Massac," near the confluence of the Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Mississippi

Pending the question, the committee found self frequently without a quorum, so far as the votes by tellers indicated, and as often rose and reported the fact to the House; when a quorum appearing, the House returned to committee again. This operation consumed some three hours, when the committee agreed to rise and report progress. Another hour was then consumed attempts to adjourn, when, at a quarter to 9 o'clock, the House adjourned.

KENTUCKY AGRICULTURAL FAIR .- The first reat Fair of the Kentucky Agricultural and chanical Association which comes off in this city Tuesday the 1st day of October next-continuing five days—promises to surpass any thing of the kind that has ever taken place in this section of the Union. The number of premiums offered exceeds, we believe, those of any society in the West, while the list of competitors for the different prizes will be as large as could be desired. The occasion is looked to as one of surpassing interest in the history of our State, and will unquestionably be the dawn of a new era in Kentucky in all that pertains to Agriculture Horticulture and the Mechanic arts.

The celebrated grounds known as Maxwell's Spring, which have been purchased by the Asociation, are now being prepared for the purposes of the Exhibition. They contain all the advantages which could be desired-location, area, shade and water-and in fact, it is believed, that no place could be selected which would present more attractions for the purposes for hich it is designed. On the whole, it may be asserted, that a more

interesting occasion, or one in which the great "deemed them only the first of a series of mea-resourcee of the State will be fully developed, sures on which he had his heart set." has never presented in the history of the Com-

Incidental exhibitions of the Society have aland flowers which take place every Saturday morning. The articles presented on these oc- is a matter worthy the immediate consideration ons are such as challenge competition from any quarter, and conclusively prove the immens benefits resulting from the spirit of emulation which has been engendered. The exhibitions may justly compare, in the quality of the fruits and flowers, with those of any city in the Union, Lexington Observer & Reporter.

TOBACCO CROP IN THE GREEN RIVER COUN ray .- We have recently conversed with several ntlemen who are direct from the counties ordering on Green river, and are glad to learn that the gloomy anticipations of a very short crop of tobacco, have been in a measure dis-The late rains have had a wonderfully reviving effect on the tobacco on some section of the country. In Henderson and Union counties, the yield will be above average, and in several other counties they will have a much better yield than was expected. In other see tions of the country the crop will fall far short. from all that we can learn. Those who are so fortunate as to raise a fair crop may expect a price that will fully reward them for their toil. Louisville (Ky.) Dem., 20th.

THE POTATO ROT IN MAINE.-Last week we traveled in the interior of Maine, from the St Croix to the Piscataqua, and at every place at which we stopped, on inquiry, we heard complaints of the almost entire failure of the potato crop, the chief and most valuable crop of the State. The vines appeared black and decayed. verely felt, not only in that State, but throughout the New England States .- Boston Atlas.

been posted up in New York, advertising that steemboat will be off the Battery on the night of Jenny Lind's concert, for the purpose of enabling passengers to hear her without paying. The following is a copy of it:

"Down with Monopoly and Humbug." The splendid Steam Palace, James Fairlee, Captain F. Smith, will leave the foot of Robinson st., at seven o'clock, Canal st. at 71, and Literty st. at 74.

On Tuesday evening, Sept. 24, for the purpose of hearing the fair Jenny Lind warble her notes.

The Steamer will lie off the Battery during he concert, affording the passengers great com fort, instead of being jammed up inside of the Castle. Tickets will be limited. Strict order must be observed. The steamer will be moved at the request of passengers, so that they can hear every note distinct.

Fare Fifty Cents.

THE FIRST FRUITS - The bill of Mr. Clay abolish the slave trade in the District of Co lumbia, passed the Senate on the 14th instant. Both the California Senators voted for the bill. This is another blow to the institution of slavery. If the South listen to the "PASSIVE OBEDIENCE" views of the non-resistants, and

concludes tamely to submit, this blow to slavery will, in due time, be followed by abolition slavery in the District of Columbia. Next, abolition of slavery in the Forts, Dock. Yards, and Arsenals.

Next, abolition of the slave trade between the slaveholding States. Next, a tax on slaves to built Northern forts custom-houses, docks, and light-houses, and to clear out Northern harbors and rivers.

Perhaps they may come one at a time, pe haps all at once, in true style, and may be dub bed a Compromise, and Southern men would be found to say, "Better submit than disturb THIS GLORIOUS UNION." - Constitutionalist.

From the Dallas (Ala.) Gazette

A CALL UPON GOV. COLLIER. We publish below, a call upon the Governor of Alabama, by many of our best citizens, to convene the Legislature, with a view to a convention of the people to redress federal outrage and oppression. Every signature was procured in an hour or two, and, if delay had been thought advisible, we have no doubt nineteen twentieths of the people of Dallas could have been procured

to sign it. We have no time to advertise for, and assem-, public meetings, to make calls upon the In a day or two, if necessary, half the people of the county can be had to sign a like petition. We hope they will do so without delay. It is Governor Collier's duty to con-

another day.

We hope the Governor will call the Legisla Government, without committing treason. We owe allegiance to the State of Alabama, and ment, we are no longer its subjects. We can that fight then without having halters tied around our necks, if fight we must:

Санава, Ала., Sept, 19, 1850.

His Excellency H. W. Collier: Dear Sir: We the undersigned citizens of Cahaba and its vicinity, without distinction of party, entertuining, we think, feelings in com-

mon with the people of Alabama, upon the sub-ject of the outrages and oppressions of the Fe-deral government, respectfully solicit your Excellency, especially in behalf of ourselves, to convene the Legislature of the State, as early as the law will allow, for the purpose of having a Convention of the people called to determine upon u proper mode of redress.

Upon the subject of domestic slavery, the

Federal Government, by its Congress in session. has lent itself to the accomplishment of every present design of the Abolitionist of the free States. It has recently appropriated the whole of the territory acquired from Mexico to Free-soilism, and excluded the slaveholder from a participation in its benefits. With the aid of the Government, the Abolisitionists have accomplished, in that exclusion, all they expect by ndirection. Their next and only remaining step is, to attack slavery directly in the States. It the opinions of a Boston gentleman, of ability and distinction, are worthy of reflection, we were solemnly warned by him three years ago, that when the abolition power succeeded in reventing the extension of slavery into our Mexican territories, it would next attack that institution in the States. In the July number, 1847, of Brownson's Quarterly Review," published in Boston, at page 357, the country is advised by the able conducter of that journal, that "if the anti-slavery party find itself strong enough to prevent the extension of slavery, in defiance of the Constitution, it will not stop there. It will no longer respect Constitutional barriers; but will take up the question of slavery in the States, and immediate emancipation or civil war of the new doctrine broached by Senator Seward, of New York, in the American Senate, that, upon the subject of slavery, "there is a law above the Constitution." That ab'e writer says, "there are boys and girls, and some men amongst us who will answer, Humanity is prior and paramount to Constitutions, and has the right to prevail over all human conventions and legal enactments." The discussions which have taken place in the Senate of the United States, since the passage of the anti-slavery House, confirm the foregoing prediction. Sen-ator Saward at the head of the Abolition party, in those discussions, expressed himself well pleased with them, "as far as they went," and

The anti-slavery bills which have passed, especially the one admitting California as a State, justify, in our opinion, the strongest measure of ready commenced in the display of fine fruits redress; and, in view of our safety for the future, a withdrawal of Alabama from the Union,

f a State Convention. Trusting that your Excellency will not permit or patriotic State to slumber in the midst of dangers, and fall behind any of her sisters of the

We have the honor to be your ob't. serv'ts., G. W. Gayle,

J. L. Evans, B. F. Saffold, Will. E. Bird, J. H. Campbell, N. H. R. Dawson, Wm. A. Beene, S. B. Alison. Jno. Adams Loder, Aug. Tomlinson, C. C. Pegues, C. E. Haynes, A. J. Campbell, B. Y. Beene, M. E. A. Mitchell I. W. Lenoir. R. D. Gayle, J. H. Noble. L. Engelman, C. A. Bell, J. Geurshafer. Eldridge Gardner, Miles McDonell, J. B. Joyner, T. A. McElrov Geo. J. S. Walker, J. A. Bell. J. B. Sheppard, S. A. Watts, Thos. Cook, Wm. S. Smith, W. Stradtman A. W. Coleman T. C. McCurdy, W. J. McKnight, S. B. Crocheran W. H. Woodruff, D. Stradtman, T. McD. Hunter. B. Bohannon,

James Dailey. THE SACRAMENTO DIFFICULTY.—There seems no reason to believe the rumor that Speramento City has been burned. Judge O. C. Pratt, of The failure of the potato in Maine, will be se- Oregon, who left California at the latest date, assures the New York Tribune that the Squatter party had submitted without further resistance. But the Tribune adds :

James Wilson

John A. English,

"We are not sure of this. The leader of the Squatters (for whose liberation from prison the first forcible demonstration was made) is Mr James McClatchy, formerly of this city, and well known among our earlier Land Reformers. He has been very decided in his resistance to the land-jobbers or Sutter title to Sacramento throughout, and if his party are animated by his spirit, the contest will not be lightly given up.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

Correspondence of Baltimore Patriot, by Telegragh. PITTSBURG, Sept. 25-P. M. Unwards of 140 fugitive slaves have left this

city and Allegheny since last Saturday, for Can-ada. They were all armed to the teeth, and were determined to die before they would surrender. They fled on account of the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill. The principal hotels are

left without servants. Several Southerners suspected as being slave

hunters, are now here. The weather is very warm, with the appear

The Washington (Ga.) Gazette says :-"We are requested to give notice that the Hon. ROBERT TOOMBS will, by request, address such of his constituents as may be present, in the Baptist Church, in Washington, on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHAT HAS TO BE DONE DAILY SHOULD BE WELL DONE.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS should leave Washington without one of Parker's wonder-Razor Strops and a Swiss Razor; his Badger-Shaving Brush and Walnut Oil Shaving Soap. A new assortment of all the above open

day. PARKER'S Perfumery and Fancy Store, Penn. av. near National Hotel